

contained marked traces of albumen, phosphates, some pus cells, bacteria and epithelium.

The pregnancy continued and the patient was discharged from hospital on October 27th, twelve days after her second admittance, and exactly thirty-three days after her operation. According to news lately received, she continues to enjoy good health without presenting any signs of loss of blood.

COMMENT

Some interesting points to be noted in the history of this patient are: (1) the trip by automobile with a tubal pregnancy, and in imminent danger of tubo-abdominal abortion, without apparent inconvenience; (2) the pain in the epigastric region, pain high up, and late, as we find it in almost all cases of hæmorrhagic effusion into the pelvis; (3) the direct manipulation of the gravid uterus without producing abortion; (4) the necessity of having in these cases absolute quiet after operation, which was obtained by sufficiently large doses of morphin exhibited for several days; in the case of this patient the post-operative period was so quiet, so free from excitement and gastric or intestinal disturbance, that we are almost tempted to advise the use of large doses of sedatives after operation; (5) the return of severe hæmorrhages after eighteen days of complete rest, yet abortion did not occur.

A FATAL CASE OF PYÆMIA RESULTING FROM AN INFECTED FINGER

BY LLOYD H. WERDEN, M.D.,

St. Catharines, Ont.

The case here reported seems very interesting because although there were abundance of metastatic signs, yet no positive blood culture was ever obtained. There was also the tragic detail that although the small primary lesion healed well and quickly yet the introduction of the infecting organism led up to a fatal issue.

C. B., a male, aged 26 years, sustained some slight injury to the ring-finger of the right hand. So trivial, indeed, did the injury seem that it became afterwards a matter of some dispute as to whether it was a sliver or a blood blister, and as to when and where it was

sustained. After waiting a week in expectation that the finger would get well, he reported sick, and presented a tender swelling on the radial aspect of the proximal interphalangeal joint of the finger. This was opened and thick pus obtained, then drained, and the hand kept in a hot bath of Dakin's solution. In two weeks the finger was cleaning up nicely. The patient's temperature had been normal for some days, and the case appeared to be progressing satisfactorily, when the temperature began to swing violently, and a tender swelling appeared on the anterior aspect of the left thigh. The following day the inner aspect of the left upper arm showed a similar development. The leucocyte count was 27,000 per c.mm. Both these swellings were opened and drained, a large amount of thick yellow pus being obtained in each case.

Both these abscesses cleaned up quickly and healing was complete. The finger also was completely healed. Still the temperature fluctuated violently, but no other metastatic abscesses could be found. The blood was cultured on two occasions and was found to be sterile. There was some impairment of the percussion note at the base of the right lung. By the x-ray this base was seen not to light up quite so well as the other, but nothing definite could be demonstrated. The pleural sac was explored on two occasions and shown to be empty. Towards the end the patient developed an acute dry pleurisy on this side. This was clearing up when the abdomen became acutely distended, resistant, and hard. Laparotomy was performed and it was found that a recent adhesion was causing obstruction to the small intestine not far from the ileo-cæcal valve. This was freed, but the patient did not rally. Altogether he was in the hospital for forty-eight days.

MINOR HAND INJURIES RESULTING IN DEATH

BY G. G. CORBET, M.D.,

Saint John, N.B.

In reporting four cases of very minor injuries to the hand, followed in a short time by death, these points seem worthy of note.

One patient was a carpenter; one a labourer